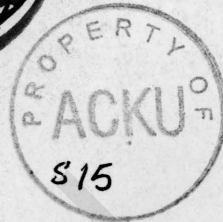


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AFGHANISTAN REPORT

NO. 9

DECEMBER 1984

**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
8, KHYABAN-E-IQBAL F/6/3,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN**

CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT)
AFGHANISTAN



AFGHANISTAN REPORT:
DECEMBER 1984

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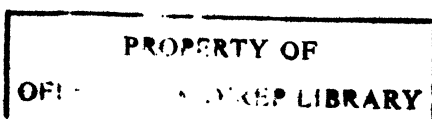
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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Soviet Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen as present in regular armies.



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of 25 oil tankers on its way to Kabul (December 14). Dead bodies of Soviet-Karmal troops airlifted to Kabul following fierce clashes in Qandahar city (December 14). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal troops, killing 450 and capturing 2 high ranking Soviet officials and a number of PDPA workers (December 16). Qandahar T.V. booster struck by rocket fire in the second week of December (18 December). Clashes continuing in Panjwai subdivision since November; tens of tanks destroyed; Soviet air raids failed to prevent Mujahideen operations in the subdivision (December 30).

Radio Tehran: Soviet-Karmal positions attacked and eyewitness reported airlifting of 4 dead bodies to Kabul (December 10). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal position and captured a number of troops including 2 Soviet advisors, followed by Soviet-Karmal retaliatory bombing which killed many of civilians (December 15).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a military contingent and supply convoy and destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle and 9 oil tankers in Jaldak subdivision and Shahr-e-Safa township on November 29 and December 17 respectively. Mujahideen foiled a conscription campaign upon receiving information from the local people in Shahjoi area on December 10.

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a convoy of 7 tanks, several APCs and a large number of trucks loaded with military supplies and escorted by helicopters, destroying 16 trucks, 2 APC, 1 tank and 1 helicopter and causing casualties on both sides in Qarabagh subdivision on November 28. Mujahideen ambushed another convoy on November 27, killed 27 Soviets and destroyed 1 tank and 3 vehicles. Mujahideen also ambushed a convoy coming from Herat via Qandahar near Ghazni city, destroyed 1 tank, 3 APCs and 1 truck and seized 42 trucks loaded with woollen clothes, diesel generator, motor cycles and wheat bags. Mujahideen ambushed a military contingent moving from Kabul to Qandahar in Askar Kot area of Qarabagh subdivision, killed and wounded 40 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 7 tanks and several vehicles. Soviet retaliatory bombing following the ambush destroying 10 houses in the area.

VOIR: Mujahideen destroyed 15 tanks/APCs in an ambush near Salar and Yousef Khel villages during mid-November, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing which wounded many civilians and destroyed a number of houses; clashes continued between Mujahideen and

Soviet-Karmal troops led by General Keppal of the Soviet army; convoy ambushed, 4 tanks destroyed and high casualties reported on Kabul-Qandahar highway in Qarabagh area (December 17).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed a number of "counter-revolutionaries", captured 27 and seized a huge quantity of munition (December 16).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Khaikot (Zarghoon Shah) cantonment with rockets and mortar fire on the night of November 28 and killed 100 Soviet-Karmal troops, destroying 1 tank, 6 APCs, 1 ammunition depot and damaging army barracks (followed by Soviet retaliatory aerial strikes on nearby localities on November 29). 2 helicopters engaged in airlifting Soviet-Karmal dead bodies to Sharna were also damaged. 1 transport helicopter sent from Kabul caught fire after being hit by Mujahideen and crashed near Khaikot helipad on December 5, killing 4 Soviet advisors and 20 Karmal troops. Mujahideen undertook an ambush operation in Qila Khawaja area on December 8, killed 2 Soviet and 4 Karmal officers and destroyed 1 jeep.

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen brought down one of the MiGs strafing their position on December 2. Security posts raided in Shahr-e-Nau area. 1200 Soviet and 800 Karmal troops carried out search-and-destroy campaigns in Zazi area in third week of December. 40 Karmal troops defected during the campaigns. Heavy clashes continued in Shahr-e-Nau area of Gardez till the end of December. Mujahideen raided a security post in Shahr-e-Nau on December 28. Showana security post raided on December 29. Nearly 1,000 Mujahideen were engaged in fighting 3000 Soviet-Karmal troops in Shahr-e-Nau region.

VOIR: Fierce fighting reported in Zazi area (December 13). Soviet-Karmal advance from Logar to Zazi (cantonment) halted in Zazi area (December 20). A Soviet transport aircraft on flight to Khaikot airbase was shot down before landing (December 24).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down a Soviet military transport plane in Sherpur base area, killing 4 Soviet and 20 Karmal officers (December 20). Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions, killed 14 Soviet officers and 100 Karmal troops and shot down 1 helicopter (December 21). 5 MiGs and 2 transport planes shot down (December 24).

VOA: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions and destroying some vehicles and tanks (December 26). Soviet-Karmal forces continu-

ed their attacks on Mujahideen and shelling on civilian population (December 20). Soviet aircraft and helicopters bombed along the route of refugee inflow to Pakistan (December 26). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed some tanks on December 26 and 28. Four new Soviet-Karmal outposts attacked and destroyed (December 30).

Radio Australia: Soviet-Karmal forces launched air-cum-ground attack on Mujahideen positions in Zazi and Mangal areas (December 27).

Radio Kabul: Successful security operations undertaken (December 11).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked military posts in Lalpur subdivision on December 14. Four helicopter gunships bombed Muman-dara area of Shinwar subdivision twice on December 16. Soviet-Karmal aircraft struck Dara Noor area, 40 km north of Jalalabad, and dropped napalm bombs on December 16, burning hundreds of trees, causing extensive damage to crops and killing 150 civilians. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Tangi area on Kabul-Jalalabad highway and destroyed 2 tanks on December 24. Mujahideen attacked Brigade No 81 of the 11th Division and some Soviet-Karmal posts on December 25. Mujahideen attacked Ghaziabad Farm on December 19 and destroyed 3 tanks. Mujahideen struck Jalalabad city and airport with rocket and mortar fire and destroyed 2 aircraft and 3 helicopters on the ground on December 25. Mujahideen shelling set ablaze food market in Jalalabad city on December 19. Three of the 30 students captured in Khugiani town sometime back and accused of collaboration with resistance were executed in Jalalabad jail on December 13.

VOIR: Continuous fighting between Mujahideen and Soviet-Karmal troops led by General Keppal of the Soviet army (December 17).

VOA: Jalalabad airport came under intensive Mujahideen rocket fire, hitting 2 transport aircraft, 3 helicopters and 2 tanks on December 25. Mujahideen rocket fire struck a transport aircraft, helicopters and tanks at Jalalabad on December 27 (December 30).

Radio Kabul: Successful security operations against "counter-revolutionaries". (December 11).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen raided 2 security posts in Barikot area on December 31. Mujahideen destroyed 2 posts and 1 munition

depot and killed 20 Karmal troops. Soviet-Karmal assault on Mujahideen positions near Shinkorak resulted in clashes from December 20 to 25, loss of 5 tanks and 11 Soviet troops. Soviet-Karmal forces launched a large scale offensive in Guggal, Ghala, Donabi, Tango and Nawa-Pass areas in the third week of November.

VOIR: Fierce fighting between Mujahideen and Soviet-Karmal troops led by General Keppal of the Soviet Army (December 17). 400 Soviet-Karmal killed and wounded during clashes in third week of December (December 26). Large scale air-cum-ground assault on Mujahideen positions (December 26).

Radio Tehran: Fierce clash, 2 aircraft shot down and 8 tanks destroyed (December 27).

VOA: Soviet-Karmal troops indulged in looting and captured aged persons in Donahi area (December 26).

Radio Australia: Heavy resistance by Mujahideen against a Soviet-led force numbering 10,000 and heading toward Asadabad (Chagad Sarai) area (December 27).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Nil report from all sources.

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 1 tank and 2 APCs in a clash near Qul Baras village along Taloqan-Kunduz Road on December 13. Mujahideen ambushed a military contingent and destroyed 2 tanks in Keras area on December 16.

VOIR: Soviet-Karmal troops raided civilians and killed 17 families in Shal area (December 13).

VOG: 200 Tajik civilians fell victim of Soviet reprisal against Mujahideen in Shel area (December 11).

Radio Kabul: 100 misled "counter-revolutionaries" surrendered (December 4).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions in Imam Sahib area on November 19. Mujahideen raid on Qila Zal subdivision headquarters near Kunduz city led to casualties on both sides. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen positions in Akhond Sahib area near Kunduz city. 8 tanks destroyed and casualties on both sides resulted from five hours clash in Akhond Sahib mountains. Mujahideen

struck a security post in industrial area of Spinzer Factories in Kunduz city.

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy, destroyed 1 tank, captured 1 truck loaded with uniforms and killed 12 Soviet troops on Salang highway at Khenjar town on November 24.

Radio Moscow: Quoting Radio Kabul, a number of "counter-revolutionaries" killed in security operations (December 6).

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen raided security posts at Qarya Gardezi, Tolagchi, Shahi Khel, Toot Asfandi and in Hazrat Sultan area from December 5 to 14, destroyed 1 APC and seized 21 light weapons. Both sides suffered casualties during these raids.

Radio Kabul: 55 "counter-revolutionaries" killed in security operations (December 31).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Karmal convoy near Mazar-i-Sharif escorted by helicopter gunships, killed 16 Russian troops and suffered 11 casualties (2 killed and 9 wounded) on November 31. Mujahideen ambushed a convoy near Mazar-i-Sharif carrying cement and construction material to Sheberghan on November 24.

VOIR: Mujahideen struck 8 Soviet-Karmal positions since first week of December, killed 500 Soviet-Karmal troops and captured 18.

Jozjan

Nil report from all sources.

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck a security post near Shirin Tagab town on December 12. Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground assault on Mujahideen centre in Durzab subdivision on the border of Faryab-Jozjan provinces led to casualties on both sides and loss of 1 tank, 2 APCs and 1 helicopter on December 17.

Radio Kabul: A number of "counter-revolutionaries" killed and captured in security operations (December 9). A number of "counter-revolutionaries" killed, 14 captured, 4 rockets, 2 crates of handgrenades and 4000 bullets seized during security operation (December 20).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen rocket fire struck a military centre in provincial capital Qila Nau and destroyed 12 tanks on November 27. Mujahideen ambushed a convoy in Gormach subdivision, destroyed 2 tanks and 1 APC and inflicted 13 casualties on December 11.

VOIR: Mujahideen carried out an operation at Kochika village of Kushk area on Herat-Torghondi Road and killed 15 Soviet troops in last week of November. Mujahideen continuously clashed with Soviet-Karmal troops led by General Keppal (December 17).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen operating on 5th anniversary of the Soviet invasion killed 180 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 18 tanks and several vehicles (December 23). 63 Karmal troops along with some officers voluntarily surrendered to Mujahideen (December 24).

Radio Kabul: Availing general amnesty, a number of "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered in Kadis area (December 11).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: In collaboration with Karmal troops who subsequently defected, Mujahideen launched rocket attack on Karrukh subdivisional headquarters on November 22. Mujahideen successfully struck Shihdand airbase and destroyed/damaged 8 tanks, 1 Helicopter and 2 MiGs. The operation involved sizeable casualties. Mujahideen ambushed a convoy in Nakhundi area of Shindand subdivision and destroyed 1 tank and 2 APCs. Mujahideen raided a Karmal agricultural farm near Herat city on December 9.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed a military contingent in Uthal area of Shindand subdivision (December 2). Soviet-Karmal assault on Mujahideen position at Aman village in Kush area of Shindand subdivision caused losses on both sides (December 3). Mujahideen struck a military base 30 km from Herat city in the first week of December (December 5). Mujahideen raided Soviet-Karmal positions in Guzarrah subdivision (December 6). Mujahideen struck a cement factory, killed 50 troops and captured 30 (December 12). Mujahideen continuously clashed with Soviet-Karmal troops led to General Keppal; Mujahideen raided military positions in Herat city (December 21). Mujahideen attacked and recaptured some of lost positions from Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 6 tanks in Gulsan area on November 16 (December 25). Mujahideen struck a Reserve Brigade, killed 50 troops and captured 30 and seized 5 vehicles and 30 tanks (December 25).



Radio Tehran: Mujahideen operated in and around Herat city (December 5 and 6). Mujahideen attacked military base in western part of Herat city in the first week of December; bombing on Shal town in the first week of December killed 200 civilians (December 13). Mujahideen killed 180 troops, destroyed 18 tanks and several vehicles and seized a huge quantity of arms, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing which killed 170 civilians (December 23 and 24). Mujahideen struck an airfield and liberated western part of Herat city from occupation forces (December 24).

BBC: Mujahideen struck a cement factory, killed 50 troops and captured 30 (December 12 — repeating VOIR report).

VOA: Mujahideen raided Soviet-Karmal positions in Herat city, destroyed 30 vehicles, 1 tank and a large quantity of munition and killed scores of Karmal troops; Mujahideen struck 61 Afghan Battalion stationed on a hilltop 20 km west of Herat city on December 7, captured hilltop and destroyed 30 vehicles (December 11). Mujahideen killed several Soviet troops and destroyed several vehicles (December 19). Quoting WDS, Iran possibly helped Mujahideen launch an attack on Soviet-Karmal troops (December 18 and 19). Mujahideen raided Soviet-Karmal positions in the west of Herat city on December 7, killed several Soviet troops and destroyed several vehicles (December 19).

Radio Kabul: 20 “misled” families comprising 120 persons returned to their homeland via Islam Qala (December 18). Security operation (December 11).

Moscow Radio: Quoting Radio Kabul, a number of “counter-revolutionaries” killed in operation along areas bordering Iran (December 6).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed a security post near Biqwa town and killed several Soviet-Karmal troops. Mujahideen carried out two ambush operations in Farsi subdivision and near Farah Rud on December 6 and 16 respectively. Mujahideen struck Sank Sabz check post 50 km from Shindand on December 23 and destroyed 3 vehicles, 2 tanks, 1 APC and an anti-aircraft gun.

VOIR: Mujahideen struck and killed 30 Khalq Party officials (December 6). Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack on their positions at Bakhshabad area (December 20). Mujahideen shot down 2 MiGs and destroyed 3 tanks in third week of December (December 26).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal assault on their

positions in Bakhshabad area after 48 hours of fighting in last week of November (December 1); retaliatory bombing in Bakhshabad area killed a number of civilians (December 1). 2 MiGs shot down and 7 tanks destroyed during Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground attack on Mujahideen positions in Sharafat Koh area (Sharafat Qilla) in third week of December (December 25 and 27).

Radio Kabul: 92 “counter-revolutionaries” killed and 5 captured (December 4). 15 “counter-revolutionaries” killed and 2 rockets and 10,000 rounds seized during operations in countryside (December 21).

Moscow Radio: Hundreds of “counter-revolutionaries” surrendered (December 5).

Nimruz

Please see under “Provinces Bordering Pakistan” above.

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

VOA: 450 Mujahideen surrendered before superior military power of Soviet-Karmal forces after fierce clash in mid-October (December 27).

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal post at Ahangran village in the suburbs of Chagcharan, destroyed 4 APCs and captured one KHAD agent on December 13.

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft when their centre near Tarin Kot was bombed on November 24.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: War-related activities in Kabul city: Mujahideen struck security post in Dasht-e-Burchi area near Kabul city on December 1, killed 13 Soviet-Karmal troops and captured 22 rifles; the tomb of Nadir Khan on December 13 and 14 before airlifting their coffins to Paghman valley; 11 captives executed by firing squad in Pule Charkhi jail in the second week of December; Mujahideen carried out intermittent shelling on Darul Aman, Khawaja Rawash and Mikroriyan areas on December 24 to 26; Mujahideen fired MM-10 missiles and

killed 24 Soviet troops; 37 prisoners shot dead in Pule Charkhi jail on December 25; Malalai High School and English High School buildings struck by rocket fire on December 26 and 28 respectively. Mujahideen killed 8 Soviet-Karmal troops and 1 Karmal officer in an ambush at Istalif, off Salang highway on November 27. Mujahideen raided the Police Academy, Polytechnic and 8th Army Division firing MM-107 missiles and destroyed 3 tanks at Qarabagh on December 28.

VOIR: Soviet-Karmal positions struck in Jui area of Paghman subdivision (December 5). Mujahideen ambush operation on Kabul-Herat highway led to 9 hours clash and destruction of 4 tanks (December 8). Soviet-Karmal firing on civilians caused heavy casualties in Qala Zaman Khan area near Kabul city (December 3). Mujahideen shot down 2 Soviets and 2 ranking Karmal Interior Ministry officials in Makrorian area of Kabul city in late November (December 3). Karmal palace struck on November 5 (December 5). Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation's Conference disrupted by Mujahideen rocket fire (December 11). Mujahideen also struck Kabul Military Academy and the outer portions of Pule Charkhi jail in early December (December 13). Mujahideen struck and damaged Soviet Embassy building (December 18). Soviet-Karmal forces shelled outskirts of Kabul city with the help of reconnaissance planes to stop Mujahideen attacks (December 19). Mujahideen operated near Kabul airport, Makrorian and Darul Aman (December 31).

Radio Tehran: Fierce clashes in northern Kabul beginning third week of December (December 23).

BBC: Mujahideen killed 30 Soviet-Karmal troops in Kabul city (December 27). Mujahideen struck Defence Ministry building and residential areas of Soviet-Karmal military officers in Kabul city with SAM-7 missiles and killed 20 Soviets and 2 Karmal officers (December 29). Quoting WDS, Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal military installation and Kabul city with rocket fire on at least 5 nights on 5th anniversary of the Soviet invasion (December 30).

VOA: Quoting WDS, Mujahideen activity in Kabul city (temporarily) declined because they were saving ammunition for the Soviet invasion anniversary (December 11). Bomb exploded in a hotel of Afghan secret service in Kabul city (December 11). Mujahideen ambushed and destroyed 6 oil tankers on Salang highway, which remained closed for 2 days (December 11). Approaches to Kabul heavily shelled and Mujahideen positions bombed (December 18). Mujahideen rocket fire hit various areas of Kabul city. Mujahideen fired 60 rockets on the city during 3 nights preceding December 27. Quoting WDS, Mujahideen struck Kabul city with rocket fire for 5 straight days to mark

5th anniversary of the Soviet invasion. Quoting WDS, Afghan officials admitted heavy losses during November; fighting was continuing in north of Kabul and eastern provinces; 17 Soviets killed and 87 wounded, 52 KHAD officials killed and 47 wounded and 21 defected to Mujahideen; 5 helicopters shot down during November; 2 aircraft including one cargo plane downed (December 31).

VOG: Soviet-Karmal forces continued strikes on the outskirts of Kabul city to prevent Mujahideen attacks on 5th anniversary of the Soviet invasion (December 18).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 5 and captured 23 Karmal troops and seized 1 wireless set and huge quantity of munition in an ambush operation near Charikar. Mujahideen struck a security post near Bagram airbase and damaged 1 tank and 3 vehicles.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed a convoy on Salang highway, destroyed 4 vehicles and killed 24 troops (December 11). Mujahideen blocked Salang highway, killed a number of Soviet troops and inflicted heavy material losses (December 24). All residents of a village massacred for collaboration with Mujahideen (December 24). Mujahideen captured 3 Soviet advisors during an operation in Charikar area on Salang highway; Soviet troops in response blocked the highway for four days and searched the area (December 26).

Radio Kabul: 1,000 "voluntarily" surrendered (December 17). Another 130 "voluntarily" surrendered (December 24).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen raided Soviet-Karmal position at Nasir Khel village near Gul Bahar Textile Mills on the mouth of Panjsher valley and captured 7 party officials on November 26.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal positions in Panjsher valley, inflicted heavy losses in men and material and prompted several defections (December 23). Mujahideen besieged a Soviet-Karmal base north of Panjsher in last week of November (December 23).

BBC: Soviet troops carried out commando assault on Mujahideen positions in Pashghor area of Panjsher; Soviets dropped 200 paratroops and 30 tanks to occupy Mujahideen position and during the operation lost 100 men, huge quantity of munition and food supplies in third week of December (December 23). Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy, shot down 1 MiG-25 and seized food and arms in Panjsher (December 23).

VOA: Mujahideen captured 11 out of 14 military posts guarding

a major Soviet-Karmal base at Pash Vak, killed 60 troops and captured more than 100 from November 30 to December 14 (December 20). Mujahideen ambushed a large convoy coming from south to Pashmore base in early December, killed 100 troops and destroyed 65 vehicles and some tanks (December 20). Mujahideen attack in Panjsher prompted a number of defections including that of Karmal army's special commando unit leader (December 22). Soviet-Karmal forces launched counter-attack against Mujahideen in Pishghun area of Panjsher last week led by 3 Soviet generals (December 22).

Radio Kabul: "Gangs" destroyed this year during security operations in Andrab area (December 11).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground assault on their positions in Salang area along Laghman-Kabul highway after 5 days resistance, shot down 1 helicopter, damaged 2 MiGs and killed 150 troops. The area had been under Mujahideen control since the last 4 years and all ambush operations on Laghman-Kabul highway were commanded from there.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack in Nuristan area, shot down 1 helicopter and 2 aircraft (also damaged 2 aircraft and 1 helicopter) and killed many troops (December 18).

Radio Kabul: A number of "counter-revolutionaries" killed and a huge quantity of munition seized during operations in Karghayee area (December 16).

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter during strafing of their position in Barki Bark area (December 5). 2 Karmal troops defected in Pule Alam on December 7. Mujahideen killed 2 and wounded 3 Soviet troops in an ambush operation in Sung-e-Sufaid area of Mohammad Agha subdivision. Many houses set ablaze and 22 civilians burnt to death during Soviet-Karmal punitive operation in Gumsan area of Mohammad Agha subdivision on December 15-16.

VOIR: 50 Mujahideen killed in a series of aerial assault on their positions in first week of December (December 5). Mujahideen inflicted heavy casualties, destroying 4 tanks and capturing 32 vehicles in second week of December (December 11). Reinforcement column marching towards Zazi ambushed (December 13).

VOG: Logar valley vacated by Soviet-Karmal troops (December 18).

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul: Given below are the Kabul media themes in December in descending order of recurrence.

1. Attacks on the military regime in Pakistan including the personality of President Zia-ul-Haq; identification with MRD's opposition to and calls for the overthrow of the regime. (65)
2. Foreign intervention and undeclared war involving U.S., China, Pakistan, Iran, Egypt and the Western bloc. (34)
3. Pakistan-U.S. collusion against Afghanistan and Pakistan serving as an instrument of the U.S. (31)
4. Gains of the Saur Revolution: socio-economic reforms and political emancipation. (12)
5. Propagating unrest in Pakistan's Tribal Areas (Pak-Afghan borderland) and inciting Tribesmen against Pakistan. (12)

Radio Moscow: Given below are the Moscow media themes in December in descending order of recurrence:

1. Pakistan-U.S. collusion against Afghanistan. (18)
2. Attacks on the military regime in Pakistan and identification with MRD's opposition to the regime. (15)
3. Foreign intervention and undeclared war against Afghanistan. (7)
4. Gains of the Saur Revolution. (4)
5. Propagating Soviet contribution to the economic development afoot in Afghanistan (3).

The figure in parenthesis gives the recurrence frequency of the respective themes.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 164 killed in 21 incidents.

Karmal Casualties: 100 killed.

Soviet-Karmal Casualties: Estimated 450 killed (speculative loss).

Mujahideen Casualties: 98 killed in 25 incidents.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 46 killed in 2 incidents and 150 wounded in 1 incident.

Soviet-Karmal Material Losses: 9 aircraft and 11 helicopters (destroyed and damaged); 96 tanks/APCs, 69 HMMVs; 9 oil tankers; 22 light and heavy weapons; 230 rifles; 4 munition dumps; 2 tractors; 2 wireless sets.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Losses: Several houses destroyed; extensive damage to crops.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: KABUL-MOSCOW SOURCES

Afghan Resistance and Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses: 132 killed, 64 captured.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, crossing over from resistance ranks and declaring allegiance to the Karmal regime): Estimated 1380 returnees in 4 provinces.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 45 munition dumps; 119 light and heavy arms; 6 rockets; 125 mines; 100 handgrenades; 14,000 rounds.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN DECEMBER 1984
(MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz Hilmand Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx	Zaranj Lashkargarh Qandahar xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxvv
	Zabul	xxxx	Kalat Gilzai
	Ghazni	xxxxx	Ghazni city v
	Paktika	xxxxxxx	Sharna x
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez xxxxx
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad
	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Asadabad
Bordering Soviet Union	Badakhshan		Faizabad
	Takhar	x	Taloqan
	Kunduz	xxxxxxxxxxx	Kunduz city xvvvv
	Baghlan	x	Baghlan city
	Samangan	xxxxx	Samangan city
	Balkh	xx	Mazar-i-Sharif vv
	Jozjan		Shebergan
	Faryab	xx	Maimana
	Badghis	xx	Qala Nau x
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxx	Herat city v
	Farah	xxxx	Farah city
	(Nimruz)		(Zaranj)
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		Bamiyan city
	Ghor	x	Chagcharan
	Uruzgan	xx	Tarin Kot vv
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul (capital) xxxxxxxv
	Parwan	xx	Charikar v
	Kapisa	x	Mahmud-i-Raqi
	Laghman	xxxxxxx	Mehtarlam
	Logar	xxxxxxx	Pule Alam
	Wardak		Koteasro
	TOTAL:	161 Incidents	

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

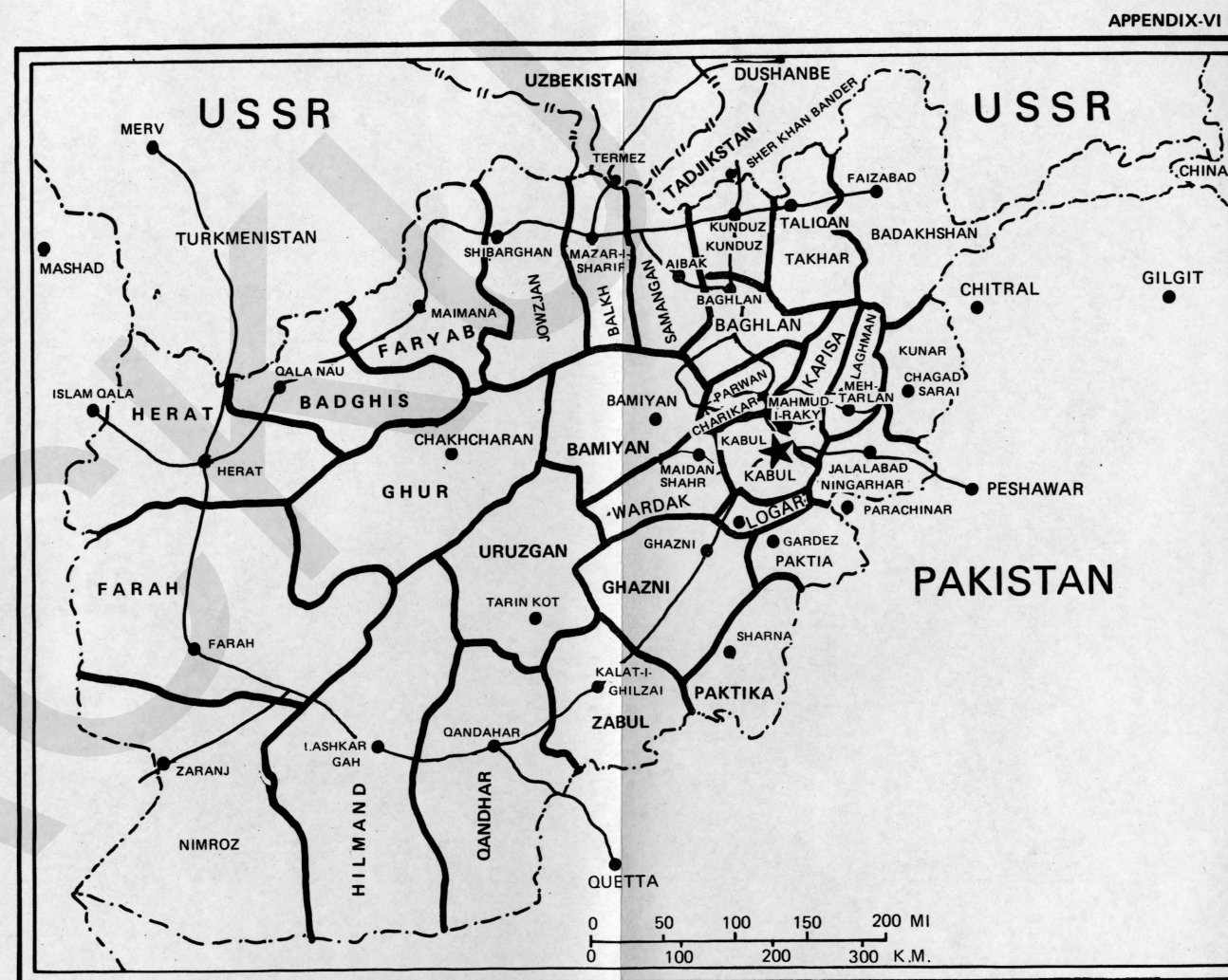
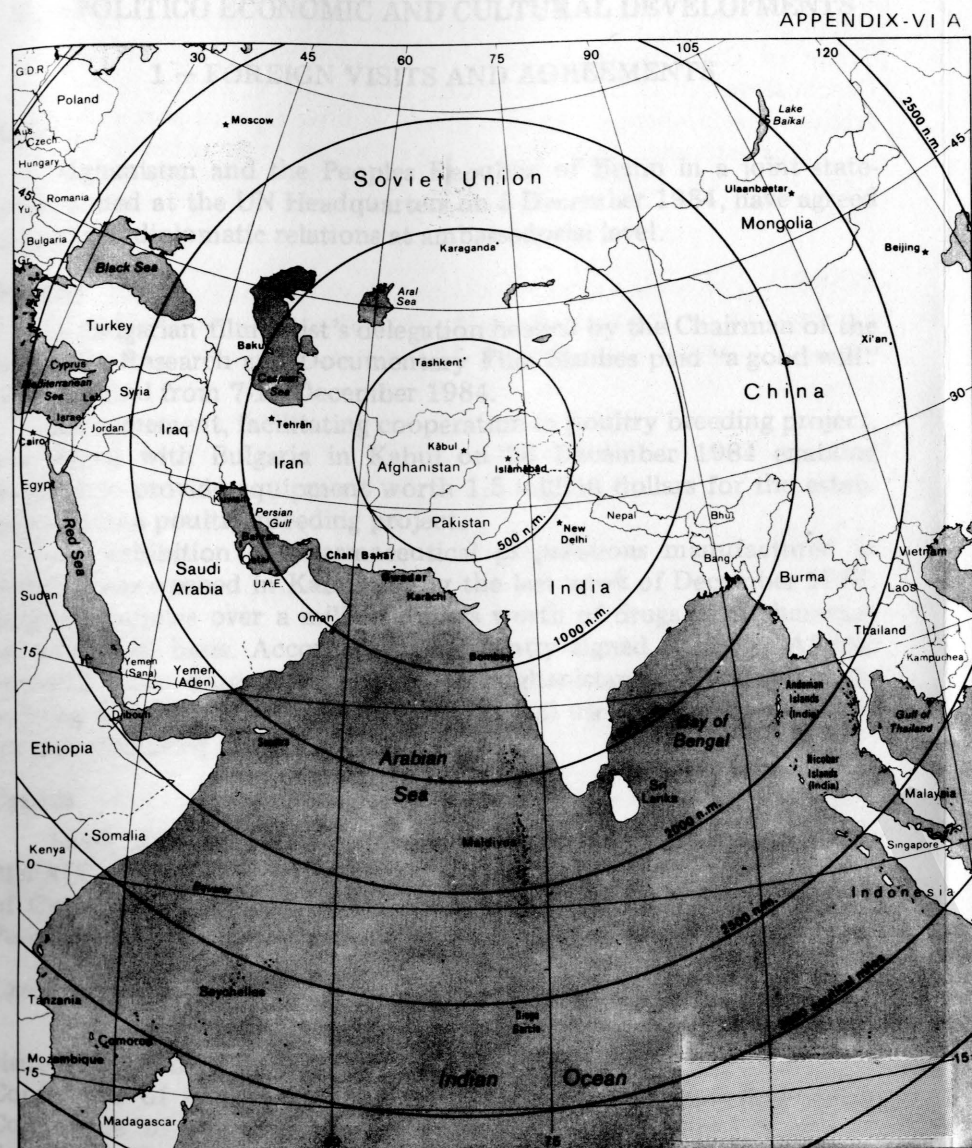
MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KARMAL
OPERATIONS IN DECEMBER 1984 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz Hilmand Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxx x	xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx xxx
	Zabul	xx	x	x
	Ghazni	xxxx		x
	Paktika	xxx	x	xxx
	Paktiya	xx	xxxxx	xxxx
	Ningarhar	xx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxx
	Kunar		xxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
Bordering Soviet Union	Badakhshan			
	Takhar	x		
	Kunduz	x	xxxxx	xxxx
	Baghlan	x		
	Samangan		xxxxx	
	Balkh	xx		
	Jozjan			
	Faryab		x	x
	Badghis	x	x	
Bordering Iran	Herat	x	xxx	
	Farah	xx	xx	
	(Nimruz)			
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan			
	Ghor		x	
	Uruzgan	x		x
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	x	xxxxxxxxxxx	xx
	Parwan	x	x	
	Kapisa		x	
	Laghman	xx	xx	xxx
	Logar	xx	x	xxxx
	Wardak			
	TOTAL:	40	72	49

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KARMAL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN DECEMBER 1984 (RADIO KABUL)

		<i>Soviet-Karmal Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar		
	Zabul		
	Ghazni	x	
	Paktika		
	Paktiya	xxx	
	Ningarhar	xxx	
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar		
	Badakhshan		
	Takhar		R (100)
	Kunduz		
	Baghlan	xxx	
	Samangan	xxx	
	Balkh		
	Jozjan		
Bordering Iran	Faryab	xxx	
	Badghis		R (a number)
	Herat	x	R (120)
	Farah	xxxxx	
	(Nimruz)		
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
	Uruzgan		
	Kabul		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Parwan		RR (1130)
	Kapisa		
	Laghman	xxx	
	Logar		
	Wardak		
	TOTAL:	26 security operations	Estimated 1380 returnees



Mujahideen Sources: Conflict reported in All 29 provinces of Afghanistan except Nimroz, Hilmand, Badakhshan, Jozjan, Bamiyan and Wardak.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in Ghazni, Paktiya, Ningarhar, Baghlan, Samangan, Faryab, Herat, Farah and Laghman.

II. — POLITICO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Benin

Afghanistan and the Peoples Republic of Benin in a joint statement, issued at the UN Headquarters on 5 December 1984, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Bulgaria

A Bulgarian film artist's delegation headed by the Chairman of the Scientific, Research and Documentary Film Studies paid "a good will" visit to Kabul from 7-17 December 1984.

An agreement, facilitating cooperation in poultry breeding project, was signed with Bulgaria in Kabul on 26 December 1984 enabling Bulgaria to provide equipment worth 1.5 million dollars for the establishment of a poultry breeding project.

An exhibition of pharmaceutical preparations manufactured in Bulgaria was opened in Kabul during the last week of December 1984. Bulgaria supplies over a million dollars worth of drugs to Afghanistan on an annual basis. According to a recently signed Bulgarian-Afghan protocol more drugs will be given to Afghanistan free and will help building a pharmaceutical factory which will use local medicine herbs for manufacturing drugs.

Cyprus

Saleh Mohammad Zairy, member of the Politburo and Secretary PDPACC, meet in his office a visiting member of the Communist Party of Cyprus to participate in the conference hosted by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

Czechoslovakia

Mahmud Baryalai, Alternate member of the PDPA CC Politburo, visited Prague from 4-10 December 1984, and participated in the Joint Conference of Communist and Worker's Parties and a Round Table Conference of the Consultative Council of a magazine 'Peace and Socialism'. He also discussed future cooperation between the parties of the two countries with the high-ranking Party officials in Prague, Kabul radio reported in its Urdu news on 14 December 1984.

The second session of the Joint Afghan-Czech Commission on

Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held from 6-9 December 1984 in Kabul. Abdul Salam, Deputy Minister of Commerce from the Afghan side and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia signed a protocol providing for continued Czechoslovakian financial, scientific and technical assistance to various Afghan development projects in mines, industries, transport and energy.

It is estimated that the volume of barter trade between DRA and Czechoslovakia during 1985 would be 12 per cent more than that of 1984.

Ethiopia

The Red Crescent Society of Afghanistan decided on 23/24 December 1984 to donate \$ 10,000 to the victims of famine in Ethiopia.

German (Democratic Republic)

An agreement of scientific and cultural cooperation between the DRA and GDR was signed in Kabul on 29 December 1984. Under the Agreement during the coming two years the two countries will have cooperation in the fields of culture, higher education, Radio, Television and news agencies.

India

B. Karmal and S.A. Keshtmend, President and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, sent messages of congratulation to the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the electoral victory of the ruling Congress Party of India in the parliamentary elections.

Mongolia

Abdul Qadir Ashna, President of the State Committee for Culture, and the Mongolian ambassador in Kabul signed on 1 December 1984 a protocol on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation between the two countries.

Nicaragua

A protocol between the Journalists Union of DRA and Nicaragua was signed in Kabul on 2 December 1984. Effective for five years, it will enable the exchange of news and delegations between the two countries, and, solidarity committees in the two countries will be set up and their mass media will cooperate with each other.

Poland

A delegation of writers visited Kabul from 3-10 December 1984. The visiting delegation signed an agreement with Afghanistan on further expansion of relations and cooperation in culture and literature between the DRA and Poland.

Vietnam

A civil aviation agreement was signed between Kabul and Hanoi on 25 December 1984 in Hanoi.

United Nations

B. Karmal sent a letter to the UN Secretary General on the occasion of Human Rights Day, Radio Moscow reported on 11 December 1984, saying that "equality among nations, tribes and minorities, men and women was ensured for the first time in Afghan history...at present important socio-economic changes are taking place...".

Hashmat Kehani, the Afghan Prosecutor General, in an interview to Bakhtiar News Agency, said that Afghanistan fully supports the resolutions on human rights adopted at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. "Moreover", he said, following the April take-over, "300 Laws have been enforced in order to ameliorate that lot of the toitors and peasants", Moscow radio reported in its Pushto news on 20 December 1984.

Soviet Union

A protocol between Afghanistan and Soviet Union was signed in Kabul on 1/2 December 1984, on the promotion of mutual cooperation between the official committees of mass media of the two countries. The protocol was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by the Chairman of the Government Mass Media Committee, Fida Mohammad, and on behalf of Soviet Union by the Deputy Chief of the Soviet mass media committee (Mekhail Arklilovich?).

A protocol was signed in Kabul, on 3/4 December 1984, by the Afghan Public Health Minister and the Economic Consulate of the Soviet embassy in Kabul. Under the protocol, Soviet Union will provide, during 1985, 200,000 typhoid vaccines in gratis aid to the Afghan Public Health Ministry.

Radio Moscow reported on 4 December 1984 that in Afghanistan, Soviet engineer troops have cleared deadly devices from a cotton field mined by, what it called, 'a band of counter-revolutionaries'. They helped, the report said, the local farmers to repair an irrigation canal and to cultivate the fields.

On occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighbourliness and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the Soviet national daily *Pravda* pointed out on the occasion that some 190 industrial and other projects have been built or are under construction in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance—that include a house unit building factory in Kabul, a hydro-power station, a fertilizer plant and the Jalalabad irrigation system. The two countries are successfully developing contacts in trade, health service, education and culture. Gas fields have also been developed, radio Moscow reported on 5 December 1984.

Saleh Mohammad Zairy, Secretary PDPACC, held a meeting on 6 December 1984 at his office with the visiting Soviet delegation headed by the Chief of the Soviet State Committee of Machinery and Agro-Technics, Leonid Khitrin. Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal, the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, was also present on the occasion.

B. Karmal, President of the RC, received for a meeting on 9 December 1984, the visiting Soviet agricultural delegation headed by Leonid Khitrin at the RC Headquarters. Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal (Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms) and the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul were also present on the occasion.

A protocol on cooperation in mechanization of Agriculture in Afghanistan was signed in Kabul on 10 December 1984 by Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal (Afghan Minister for Agriculture) and the visiting Chairman of the State Committee of Machinery and Agro Technics Ensuring Soviet assistance in mechanization of agricultural products and improvement of the agricultural mechanized stations.

Mrs. Karima Keshtmand (Wife of S.A. Keshtmand), President of the Kindergartens Department of the Ministry of Education and Training visited Moscow from 9-20 December 1984, at the head of a delegation, to participate in the international conference in Education Programme for Pre-School Children.

Abdul Qayum Noorzai, President of the Union of Peasants Cooperative, leading a delegation visited Moscow from 10-18 December 1984 to participate in the (11th?) Congress of the Central Union of the Soviet Consumer Cooperatives.

Afghanistan will import, on loan, over 1,000 heavy duty cargo trucks and 700 trailers worth \$ 46.6 million from the Soviet Union as a result of an agreement signed between the two countries in Kabul on 10/11 December 1984.

Kim Salikhov, Secretary of the Writers Union of Soviet Union arrived Kabul on 10 December 1984 on "a friendly visit". He was received by his counterpart on the airport.

A message of condolence on behalf of the President of the RC, B. Karmal, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Sultan Ali Keshtmand, has been sent to the CC CPSU, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers over the death of Marshal Dmitry Fyodorovich Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister. Marshal Ustinov was termed as "...a great friend, who had played a considerable role in the development and consolidation of fraternal Afghan-Soviet friendship aimed at rendering internationalist assistance..."

A protocol of cooperation between the Ministry of Vocational and Higher Education of Afghanistan and Soviet State Committee for Vocational Education was signed in Kabul on 23 December 1984. The protocol was signed by Burhan Ghiasi (the Afghan Minister for Higher Education) and Wasley Grek (Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocation Education) visiting Afghanistan on a visit to Afghanistan at the head of a delegation. According to the protocol, besides the continued assistance to the eight existing vocational and technical colleges, 10 more will be established with the Soviet gratis aid next year. Under the protocol, 350 Afghan teachers and students will be sent to the vocational and technical institutions of the Soviet Union annually.

Professor Yuri Antonovich Izrael, member of the CC of the CPSU and Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Water, Meteorology and Environmental Control and the First Deputy of the World Meteorological Organization, arrived Kabul on 28 December 1984, heading a delegation at the invitation of the Afghan government. He was received at the airport by Sher Jan Mazdooriar (member CCPDA and the Minister of Transportation).

During his stay Professor Izrael signed a protocol on cooperation in meteorology and civil aviation for 1984-1988, providing for, in Soviet gratis aid, equipment worth one million roubles to the Afghan side and services of 15 Soviet experts in meteorology.

Separate protocols were signed for 1985-86 to supply Afghanistan in gratis aid, 23,300 tons of super-phosphate fertilizer, 5,000 tons of improved wheat seeds, 1,000 tons of cotton seeds, 30 tons of sugarbeet and 50,000 tons of sugar worth 9.25 million roubles, Bakhtiar News Agency reported on 26 December 1984. Similarly, it was reported that over 2,000 tons of citrus fruit from Nangarhar valley, valuing US \$ 800,000 will be exported to USSR during this session, of which about 1,000 tons have already reportedly been exported to USSR.

2 — ECONOMY

Agriculture

Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal, Afghan Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms said in an interview to Bakhtiar News Agency that land under cultivation has 'grown substantially' and amounted to 3,829,300 hectares this year.

- The harvest of vegetables and potatoes, and fruit amounted to 932,000 respectively.
- "In some provinces the production of wheat 'considerably topped' the plan's indicators. This, along with the government policies in the past a few years, have brought down wheat prices in most of the country's provinces", he contended.
- "Government assistance to peasants and the general improvement of affairs in the villages have facilitated a better performance of the farm sector", he said.
- "This year's harvest can be described as good", Lakanwal concluded, "and adequate for providing enough food for the working people of Afghanistan".

Union of Peasant Cooperatives

The newspaper *Haqiqat Engalab Saur*, has said in its issue of 20 December 1984 that the Union of Peasant Cooperatives is one of the biggest public organizations in Afghanistan. With 40,000 members united into 140 consumer and artisan cooperatives, the union has emerged as a major centre for promoting the cooperative movement, conducting political education and introducing land reforms in the villages.

In anticipation of the 20th founding anniversary of the PDPA, *Haqiqat Engalab Saur* said that the Central Council of the Peasant Cooperative's Union has adopted a plan according to which 65 consumer and 15 artisan cooperatives are to be set up, as well as 5 provincial (in Nangarhar valley) and 6 district cooperatives with 20,000 new members.

Self Defence Groups

Several workers and officials of the Agriculture and Land Reforms Ministry and Public Works Ministry have formed groups to defend, what they called, "the gains of Saur Revolution". During a ceremony of the said workers and officials, radio Kabul reported on 11 December 1984, weapons were distributed to the members of these groups by the Ministers of the abovesaid Ministries.

Changes in Economic/Financial System

In a periodic session of the Political Bureau of the PDPA CC, held in Kabul on 19 December 1984 with B. Karmal in the Chair, the following decisions were said to have been taken:

- (a) The Ministry of Finance be reorganized to make it more effective.
- (b) In order to stabilize prices the matter of wholesale trade be studied by the government.
- (c) To stop the increase in administrative expenses, and to generate savings, the ministries and government departments study the gradual reduction in the number of office workers.
- (d) For efficient use of financial means, instead of continuing with the present practice of making two separate budgets (one for the government and one for municipalities), one single fiscal policy be implemented and one single budget be introduced.
- (e) The existing banking system was not in accord with the policy of PDPA and DRA, therefore, it needed following improvements: For the reform of banking activities the accumulated funds be centralized; the method of credit planning changed and an effective accounting system introduced; principles for the preparations of financial statements revenues and expenditure created; the controlling responsibilities of financial and economic activities of government enterprises, joint ventures and cooperative assigned to the Afghanistan Bank. It was also held that a law be passed to the effect and that the Government enterprises deposit their money in current accounts rather than saving accounts to save the 9 per cent interest in the later case.
- (f) Effective control be exercised on the use of financial means, development budget and the revenue from the projects. The construction of projects giving quick return and producing consumer goods be given priority in planning.

Olive Factory

In connection with the 20th founding anniversary of the PDPA, the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal inaugurated an olive processing and conserving factory in Nangarhar on 25 December 1984. Built with the Soviet gratis aid of 715 million Afghanis and spread in an area of 27 hectares, it will process 8,000 tons of olive (it can process other seeds, besides olive) and provide jobs to

1,000 workers. According to Radio Kabul, it is part of the Soviet assisted programme—Nangarhar Valley Development Project (NVDP)—and includes a vegetable pickles plant, a cold storage for 3500 tons of fruit and a polythene bags manufacturing unit.

Telex

An additional 100-line telex unit at Telecommunications Department of the Ministry of Communication, Kabul, was reportedly put in operation on 4 December 1984. Both the new and old unit (also of 100-line capacity), function on automatic system within the country and on semi-automatic basis on international transit channels through Moscow, Rome and Frankfurt.

Telephone Exchange

On eve of the 20th founding anniversary of the PDPA, a new telephone exchange was inaugurated in Khairkhan, Kabul city on 26 December 1984, by M. Aslam Watanyar, the telecommunications Minister, Costing DM 500,000. It was reportedly bought from the Federal Republic of Germany. M.A. Watanyar talked to S.A. Keshtmand on the new system while inaugurating it and assured the later that "workers of the Telecommunication Department would make efforts for implementation of all projects".

New Radio Station

On eve of the 20th founding anniversary of the PDPA, a radio station was inaugurated in Jalalabad city of the Nangarhar province.

Besides broadcasting local programmes, 'Radio Nangarhar', as it will be called, will broadcast other programmes of Radio Afghanistan, an official of the Station said. In total 19 programmes will be broadcasted daily, he added, and reported Kabul radio on 16 December 1984.

Car Machine School

The Kabul Car Machine School (Built with Soviet assistance, marking its 20th founding anniversary) has been awarded the *Glory order* of the PDPA. The school trains technical personnel such as mechanics, electricians and product engineers. It is also claimed that presently the school has a student body of 1,100.

Construction

It has been reported that the foundation stones were laid down for the construction of a new school for girls and of a residential and

commercial complex in Jalalabad.

Institute for Eye Diseases

The State Institute for Eye Diseases, a major ophthalmological institution in Afghanistan, has decided to treat its patients free beginning from 1986, it was claimed by Abdul Shamaee, the Director of the Institute in an interview with the newspaper *Anis*. He also claimed the government has developed a programme to combat blindness on a nation-wide scale, and special medical check-up stations are to be set up throughout the country in accordance with the programme. He added that the specialists who will work at these stations are being trained at the Institute. The Institute's Staff consists of 150 people.

During the first half of the current Afghan year, which began on 21 March 1984, about 30,000 patients have been treated at the Institute, half of whom have undergone various eye operations, the Director said.

Soviet Union and the Afghan Economy

The daily *Izvestia*, while writing about the results of friendly and 'all round' cooperation between Soviet Union and Afghanistan noted that "...the Salang Pass has recently been changed into an important way of promoting economic life in Afghanistan". This pass, the report said, started functioning when the Afghan and Soviet Workers and experts built about 100 km long road and about 3,600 metres long tunnel. "At present millions of tons of essential commodities are entering Afghanistan from the Soviet Union through the Salang Pass", the paper claimed in early December.

"Help provided by Soviet experts has become a major factor of progress in various spheres of life in Afghanistan. Soviet workers, technicians and engineers are engaged in many economic and social projects. They are helping to build roads, irrigation systems, factories and power stations", radio Moscow added on 10 December 1984.

In another commentary, radio Moscow said on 29 December 1984 that the Soviet television has shown a report from Afghanistan about the help given by Soviet experts to the people of that country. The experts are working in the remote provinces. They are helping for instance, to build the Afghanistan's largest Polyclinic. In 1981, 82 and 83 alone the USSR assisted Afghanistan in building 16 major industrial projects. Enterprises built in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance now account for about 70 per cent of state sector's output", it said. It was also stated in yet another report that:

— Soviet supplies meet much of Afghanistan's need for machine

tools, equipment, means of transportation, oil products, chemical fertilizers, food stuffs and consumer goods.

- Nearly all exports of Afghanistan's natural gas, citrus, olives and the greater part of wool, raw cotton and raisins are exported to the Soviet Union.
- Some 85 per cent of Afghan exports to the Soviet Union are products of enterprises and projects built with Soviet economic and technical assistance.

3 — EDUCATION

Publications

B. Karmal claimed in an interview to Bakhtiar News on 12 December 1984 that in 1983 alone, 400 books of different titles were published with a total circulation of 6 million volumes as against these figures, another report claimed publication of 500,000 books, 18,000 brochures, 510,000 magazines, and about 18 million newspaper copies by the state-owned publishers alone in the first 10 months of the current Afghan year. "Hundreds of thousands of books in national languages have been put at the disposal of readers in the public libraries...the DRA's achievements in the sphere of information are based on the vast assistance provided by the Soviet Union, the GDR and other Socialist Countries, as well as friendly India which is helping Afghanistan in the sphere of information technology and training of personnel". B. Karmal claimed.

Changes in Educational System

The Ministry of Education and Training is reported to have approved the following changes in the educational system to be undertaken gradually:

- (a) Decrease in the total duration of school going years by two years, that is, from 12 to 10.
- (b) Decrease in the total classes of schools from 12 to 10 as:
 - (i) 1-4 classes instead of 1-5 classes in primary schools.
 - (ii) 1-8 classes instead of 1-9 classes in middle schools, and,
 - (iii) 1-10 classes instead of 1-12 classes in high schools.
- (c) Increase in class hours by four hours, that is, from 32 to 36 hours per week.

Afghan Science Academy

Radio Moscow reported in a Pushto broadcast on 17 December

1984 that for the first time in the history of Afghanistan, text books have been published in Uzbek, Turkman and Baluchi languages. The Afghan Science Academy is playing an important role, the report said, in this task of promoting the literature of various languages spoken in Afghanistan.

Conference

A Scientific Conference of the Kabul University teachers, held in Kabul University was concluded on 20 December 1984. It also 'unanimously adopted' a resolution. It also denied reports that the Pharmacy Institute of Kabul University has been closed.

4 — RELIGION AND POLITICS

Religion

Eid-e-Milad-un-Nabi: The supreme Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA pardoned the remaining terms of imprisonment of a number of male as well as female prisoners undergoing various terms of imprisonment in capital and provincial jails, in due respect of *Eid-e-Milad-un-Nabi*, the birthday of Prophet Mohammad, announced radio Kabul in its Pushto services on 4 December 1984. It was also reported that a meeting was held in Dillkush Palace which was attended by the highranking DRA and PDPA officials, Ulema and spiritual leaders who threw light on the *Seerat* (Character) and teachings of the Holy Prophet.

Mosques: According to radio Moscow's Pushto service of 22 December 1984, the construction of new mosques in Jalalabad, Kandahar and Jozjjan "is a proof of the Islamic policies of the government".

Temples: Mohammad Ewaz Nabizad, Deputy Minister of Nationalities and Tribes inaugurated a Sikh temple in Kabul on 17 December 1984. It was reportedly built at the cost of 10 million Afghanis and through the assistance of the Sikh Community. Similarly, 10 million Afghanis are reported to have been donated by the government for the construction of a Hindu temple in Kabul.

Politics

AAPSO Conference and NIIO: The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization's international Conference on New International Information Order was concluded on 2 December 1984. (see CCAT Report No. 8).

The conference approved a final communique, a message to Afghan people and government, a message to UNESCO Secretary General Amadon Mahtar M'bow, a message to Indian Prime Minister and Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement Rajiv Gandhi, and a

memorandum in memory of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Bakhtiar News Agency reported on 11 December 1984.

The Conference pointed out that the establishment of independent mass media in developing countries is "a very complicated task... cooperation in setting up a New International Information Order would help carry out this task". The conference spoke highly of the steps taken by Non-alignment and declared for stronger cooperation among developing countries with a view to attaining decolonization and democratization of the information system.

The document had praise for the measures taken by UNESCO and the UN to back developing countries just demands on establishing the NIIO. The delegates condemned "...subversion against UNESCO and the United Nations". They urged nations to examine the necessary steps in support for UNESCO from which the United States and Britain are threatening to withdraw. The conference also backed the international programme for the development of UNESCO's communications and its efforts for developing regional information agencies in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The document noted that the establishment of NIIO, consolidation of peace, and attainment of disarmament are closely connected.

In its message to the Afghan people and government "...the conference emphasised that the Afghan proposals aimed at normalizing the situation...are an indication of Kabul's peace loving policy".

Medals for Jawans

'Nishan-e-Jurat' and 'Sitara-e-Jurat' medals were distributed, on behalf of the Supreme Presidium of Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan to officers and jawans of the Commando Regiment in Panjsher. The ceremony was chaired by Incharge of Armed Forces' Political Affairs, General Yasin Saddiqui. He also presented one watch each to 12 officers, Kabul radio reported on 2 December 1984.

Appointments

The Secretariat of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council reported on 3 December 1984 that the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council in accordance with the clause 54 of the Basic Principles (provisional constitution) of the DRA has appointed. Lt. Gen. Abdul Qadir as First Vice President of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council also approved the appointment of Chief of Staff, Brigadier General Nazar Mohammad as Minister of National Defence, Kabul radio reported.

6th Anniversary of the Friendship Treaty

On 4 December 1984, to observe the 6th anniversary of Soviet-Afghan Friendship Treaty a function was held in Jalalabad under the chairmanship of Brig. Gen. Mohammad Hakam. In his speech, Gen. Hakam highlighted the events in chronological order, under which the Afghanistan government, as he said, "fairly signed" the pact of Friendship with USSR, approved by the local jirga of Afghanistan in 1944. The same has been renewed in 1978 extended upto 1998, he contended.

Scientific and Operative Conference

A Scientific and Operative Conference of the Leading Body of the Defence Ministry was held in Kabul on 4 December 1984. It was addressed by Maj. Gen. Nazar Mohammad (Newly appointed Defence Minister) Maj. Gen. Nabi Azimi (First Deputy Defence Minister) Maj. Gen. Yasin Siddiqui (President of the Political Affairs Department of the Armed Forces) respectively and discussed the expediting role of the ruling Party in society and in the Armed Forces, internal and external policies of the PDPA. Besides, with specific emphasis were discussed the issues of combat preparedness and strengthening of the Armed Forces, it is reported.

Greetings to Police Regiment

Greeting and good wishes of B. Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA were conveyed by Mohammad Ismail Danish, Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA CC and Minister of Mines and Industry, to the officers and soldiers of the Regiment No. 65 of Police Command of Balkh Province residing in Tomtol County in a meeting held on 9 December 1984.

5th Plenum of the NFF

The National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan, "the biggest public organization in the country", held its 5th plenary meeting in Kabul on 14 December 1984 which was presided by Saleh Mohammad Zairy, Chairman of the NFF Central Council.

Saleh M. Zairy, delivered a report to the Central Council's Executive Bureau about the NFF's activities and the tasks it will face in future.

- He said, "the Central Council has done good work in improving the Front's activities and developing a network of the Front's Councils in the Centre of the Country and in its provinces. At the present, the NFF has 1,834 such councils".

"The Front's Councils have effectively collaborated with the party and government agencies in trying to normalize the situation in the country, develop utility services, repair and rehabilitate mosques, schools, hospitals and roads, harvest crops, organize public services and amenities, plant greening in urban areas and hold days of labour freely given to the state", he added.

- The Plenum also considered the question of admittance to the Front as collective members of the National Olympic Committee and the Central Council of Public Organizations of the Kabul University.
- Those attending the plenum are said to have unanimously passed an appeal to the people of Afghanistan to strengthen unity and rally around the NFF "so as to build a new and prosperous society".

Afterwards, when on 20 December 1984, the participants met B. Karmal at the RC Headquarters in Kabul he emphasised the role of the NFF in socio-political structure of the country and regarded it as "a reliable social base of the PDPA and DRA".

Politburo Meeting

The Politburo of PDPA Central Committee held a periodic meeting in Kabul on 16 December 1984 to discuss, among other things, the outcome of recent Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization's Conference on New International Information Order. B. Karmal said that the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union are cooperating with the developing countries to establish a new, viable and just information order, announced radio Moscow in its Pushto news on the same day.

Kandahar Party Meeting

Aslam Watanyar, Minister of Communication alongwith the newly appointed Defence Minister Brig. Gen. Nazar Mohammad paid a visit to Kandahar on 16 December 1984, two days after Nazar Mohammad's appointment as Defence Minister. A. Watanyar in his speech to the Party Workers and notables in TV station stated that TV would prove to be a good and effective media for showing "the true picture of Saur Revolution".

Panjsher Garrison

Gen. Yasin Siddiqui, Chief of the Political Affairs of the Armed Forces visited the Panjsher Garrison. During the visit he met the soldiers and officers of the Garrison and addressed them, reported radio

Kabul on 20 December 1984.

20th Founding Anniversary of PDPA

On eve of the celebrations of the PDPA 20th founding anniversary Niaz Mohammad Mohammadd (Secretary PDPACC) gave an interview to radio Moscow which was broadcasted in its Urdu service on 24 December 1984. In his interview he said that the formation of the PDPA was "aimed at providing true political leadership to Afghan people in their struggle for the fulfilment of national democratic objectives, socio-economic development and better future".

The Afghan daily *Haqiqat Enqelab Saur* published an article to celebrate the 20th Party Founding anniversary which gave a historical background and ideological position of the PDPA. The article said, among other things, that since the day of its inception the PDPA has been always in the vanguard of the working people's bid to free themselves from medieval oppression and it has always promoted the interests and aspirations of the people and social progress in order to wipe out backwardness. In doing so it has come under frequent attacks ...several times it has been on the verge of changing its line. However, the party fought against and managed to eradicate opportunist tendencies, dufelist moods, leftist extremism and attempts by some of its members to "play rallies". It managed to eliminate quite quickly and timely some dangerous distortions and mistakes planned by the reaction (and manifest in Amin's activities).

Party Membership

During the past seven years, the newspaper claimed, the Party's ranks have grown eight times, from 15,000 to 120,000 members.

Party Unity

Dr. Murtaza Kewan, Secretary Kandahar Provincial Peoples Committee (KPPC) during a meeting held on 31 December 1984 to celebrate the 20th founding anniversary stressed for unity amongst the workers of both the factions of PDPA Khalk and Purcham and appealed them to abide by the directives of 14th Plenum of PDPA CC of October 1984.

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Policy Pronouncement

"Following the victory of the national democratic revolution the PDPA had singled out the solution of the nationalities issue as one of

its most important task", announced S.A. Keshtmand in a speech before the senior officials of the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribes. "Prior to the revolution the national minorities were subjected to multifarious discrimination their cultural development was artificially hampered...the authorities did not allow the setting up of national schools. Members of national minorities ran into difficulties if they wanted to get a job at the state bodies or enroll in educational establishments. Already in its first decrees the DRA government proclaimed the de jure unity of all citizens of the Republic, irrespective of their national identity: The revolutionary power is the first power in the long history of our Fatherland that intends ensuring the de facto equality, and equal opportunities for material and spiritual progress for all national groups and tribes, said the Party's Programme of Action adopted by the Party's first national conference in March 1982", S.A. Keshtmand reminded. "Over the years", since the April take-over, "the share of representation of the formerly oppressed nationwide minorities in the state apparatus and the public organizations has grown dramatically...an atmosphere of respect for cultural and religious traditions of all national groups and tribes (has been created)", He contended.

Pashai and Nooristani Language

The first ever book in the language of the Pashai minority ethnic group titled "Revolutionary Heart" was published in Kabul containing collection of the revolutionary poems of Late Noor Mohammad Ghomjar, a Pashai and a member of PDPA who was killed by the Mujahideen in early 1983.

Plans were also reportedly finalized for publication of a monthly in Pashai and Nooristani languages in the near future.

Hazara Nationality

Addressing a jirga of Hazara Nationality people on 24 December 1984 in Kabul, B. Karmal in his address referred to "the miserable plight" of the Hazara Nationality before the Revolution and "the favourable policy now" of the PDPA and DRA toward them and implementation of the Law of Local Organs of State Power and Administration which, he said "guarantees the people to deal with their own affairs themselves". He assured that the Hazara Nationality "would not be insulted, intimidated and discriminated against but on the contrary, their rights to equality, including political, economic, social, cultural and religious, would be respected, observed and guaranteed in practice".

Achakzais and Noorzais

The Wali of Kandahar, Ghulam Rasul Yusufi, is reported to have spent weeks in Spinbuldak area to illicit support from the Achakzai and Noorzai tribes for the PDPA and DRA policies. Reportedly, it has been mutually agreed upon that one young per 150 of the tribes would be offered to DRA to serve for three years in Tribal Border Malitia. In return the conscripts would be given 100,000 Afghanis annually by the tribes. Some 40-45 volunteers are said to have been enrolled so far.

For a detailed list of Jirgas monitored during the month of December see pp. 40-42.

JIRGAS — DECEMBER 1984

Date	Province	Held At	Area/Nationalities	Attended/Addressed by	Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Nangarhar	Jalalabad	Jalalabad and nearby villages	—	Director General Nationalities and Tribes.
4	Paktia	Ahmed Khel District Headquarters	Laj Ahmed Khel	Mohammad Anwar Hasil	Govenor of Paktia.
6	—	Kabul	Turkman tribesmen and intellectuals	—	Secretary Tribal Affairs Ministry.
11	Laghman	Jalalabad	Abdul Rehmanzai tribe of Rarghai District	Muftahuddin Safi	Chief of Eastern Zone.
11	Nangarhar	„	Rodat District	„	„
15	Oruzgan	Kabul	Daikundi District	Mohammad Ewaz Nabizada	Deputy Minister of Tribes and Nationalities.
15	—	Jalalabad	Pashai Ethnic group of Qala Shahi, Satan, Asla, Shamail, Degel, Taram, Kandak, Shogal Villages of Darra-e-Nur Illaqadari, Kuz Kunar Ulswali	—	—
15	Paktia	Kabul	Zazi, Hashim Khel, Ali Khel and Moti Tribes of Zazi district.	Brig. Gen. Nazar Mohammad and Brig. Gen. Yasin Siddiqui	Defence Minister and Chief of the Armed Force's Political Department.

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Ghazni	Kabul	Ulema and religions figures from various areas	Mohammad Ewaz Nabizada	Deputy Minister of Tribes and Nationalities.
17	Zabul	Kabul	Suleman Khel, Tekhi, Shamalzai and Hotak tribes	Dr. Najeeb Ullah	Chief of Khad, the State Intelligence Agency.
17	Kabul	Kabul	Char Asiab District	Fazal Ahmad Tughian	Governor of Kabul.
18	Kunduz	Aliabad	Aliabad Sub-District	—	—
18	Jouzjan	Shibarghan	Sara Pul District	—	Head of the Organizational Section of the Provincial PDPA.
20	Paktia	—	Zazi	Ghulam Nabi Yusufi Mohammad Ewaz Nabizada	Incharge Southern Zone and Deputy Minister of Tribes and Nationalities.
20	Laghman	Qarghai District Headquarters	Char Bagh Village	Muftahuddin Safi	Chief Eastern Zone.
21	Halmand	Lashkargah	Nade Ali	Khan Jan	Governor of Helmand.
24	Various areas of Hazarajat	Kabul	Hazarajat	Babrak Karmal	President of the Revolutionary Council.
24	Wordak	Kabul	Hazara tribesmen	Mohammad Ewaz Nabizada	Deputy Minister of Tribes and Nationalities.

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Possibly from the Mohmand Agency	Jalalabad	Khezo Mohammad tribe	Habibullah, Malik Salar Mohammad, Syed Khan	The designation/position of these people couldn't be ascertained.
25	Kunar	—	Watapur, Katar and Chamber Villages	—	Zonal Chief.
27	Badakhshan	Kabul	Badakhshan Provincial level representation	S. Ali Keshtmand	Prime Minister.
27	Badakhshan	Kabul	—, —	Suleman Laeeq	Minister of Tribes and Nationalities.
27	Kunar	Asadabad	Khas Kunar and Chamki District	Ghulam Nabi Yousufi	Zonal Chief.
27	Kandahar	Kandahar	Spin Boldak District	—	District Commissioner.
28	Jalalabad	Jalalabad	Mohamands of Mama Khel, Khuga Khel, Atmer Khel, Khewaz, khuda Khel of Goshta District	—	Wali of Jalalabad.
30	Zabul	Kabul	Zabul Provincial level representation	S. Laeeq	Minister of Nationalities and Tribes.

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